

Orleans County Monitor.

The Monitor is printed every Monday afternoon. Subscription price \$2.00 in advance.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Editor.
E. H. WEBSTER, Publisher.
Barton, Vt., March 30, 1874.

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence and undimmed by gain;
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law."

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

School meeting occurs to-morrow night, and if we can say anything that will cause any of our readers to attend this important meeting, who otherwise would not have done so, the writing and the perusal of this article will do some good. To a great extent, the results of the schools for the year to come, depend on the doings at the school meetings to-morrow night. If the choice of committee falls where it ought, good schools and a judicious expenditure of the money of the district will be had, otherwise the schools may be worse than none. Men who have children ought to have regard enough for their welfare to attend to the selection of a prudent committee, and see to it that no miserly or ignorant man is selected. There are many that do not know enough to appreciate the difference between a good and a poor school; and there are others who are more selfish than ignorant, that will give the district a miserable school by the selection of cheap teachers, if they can save themselves a few cents in taxes. Look after these, and do not put your schools into their hands. If there is a man in your district that appreciates the value of schools, make him committee, and require him to look after his teachers as you look after your workmen. The money that you pay for schools is no small sum, and you ought to see that it does your children or other children some good. Do not forget that the hundred dollars, more or less, that your children spend in schools during the year to come, will do them much good or much harm. The evil effect of one bad school on the mind of a child, cannot be overcome; and that father who carelessly or willfully neglects to look after the character of his child, will have abundant leisure to regret his mistake.

DRESS REFORM.

In New York and Boston, Dress Reform Societies have been formed by the ladies, and during the last few days the subject has been agitated in public meetings, and the ladies who have lectured upon the subject have made the statement, "that the present style of fashionable-dressing is ruinous to health, unbecoming to the person, and extravagant in cost." If these assertions are true, there can be no good reason why a reform should not be welcome to the intelligent and Christian women of the land. But what reason have these reformers for making this statement? First, in regard to health. We only discuss the ordinary style of dress worn in the country, as that only concerns us. The late styles of dressing the hair and the head, seem to abuse both the hair and the head. Let us enumerate: there is the braiding, curling, frizzing, puffing, tying, twisting and torturing which the hair must suffer in being "done up." In order to supply deficiencies, and remedy the defects of nature, there must be added to the natural hair, false hair that originated on the heads of—who knows what? Chignons, switches and "rats," formed of materials not wholesome, colored with poisonous dyes, and often alive with creatures that burrow and breed in the scalp, and further adorned with ribbons, flowers, brass butterflies and terrific combs. As if this were not enough, there are colognes, pomades and oils, to catch the dust and fill the air with proper perfume. The fashion requires that this amount of material be elevated to the coronal region of the head, and that a broad zone in the latitude of the ears be left unprotected and unadorned. When it becomes necessary to clothe this bi-head for use of doors, the nondescript hat or bonnet is nearly absorbed in covering the false head, and affords but little protection from the heat or the cold. Need we ask the question, why there are so many aching heads, diseased scalps, and so much decaying hair?

Let us take the extremes. The feet; how are they clad? With boots or gaiters—shoes are obsolete. The materials of which they are made are thin cloth, and poor leather, and the soles of all are thin, and generally of a material that absorbs water as readily as pasteboard. The boots selected are usually one or two sizes too small, are buttoned or laced as tightly as the strength of the owner will permit; and the few drops of blood that get below the elastic refuse to attempt to force themselves to the foot, and that tortured organ is as bloodless and lifeless as the science of foot-dressing can make it. High heels crowd the toes into the front of the shoe cavity and make the torture of corns and ingrowing toe-nails sufficient to keep up an equilibrium of misery with the other parts of the body.

But the body—is that clothed in such a manner as to promote health and comfort? In this rigorous climate, no light protection of the limbs, the upper portion of the chest, the neck and throat is sufficient. Whoever abuses so much of the body, suffers from the abuse. If nature made no mistakes, the size and proportions of the body are just right; but this progressive age demands more, and undertakes to improve upon nature. Some portions of the body are too small, others too large; and to remedy these defects, art steps in and finds means to compress, or to enlarge, according to the caprices of fashion. When it is thought best to diminish the size of the waist or

chest, an appliance ribbed with steel and whale-bone, and tightened by lacings or strong fastenings, is put upon the victim, and the cavity that contains the heart, lungs, stomach and other vital organs is diminished, and health and life is squeezed and forced out of the body. When the weight of heavy clothing is borne by that part of the person least able to bear the burden, what wonder that cruel disease are the consequence?

The picture may be overdrawn; but it does not equal the one painted by the women who have been lecturing upon the subject, and if they are at fault, let women refute the charges. It is said in the second place, that much that is worn is not becoming. To be becoming, dress should be that which best protects the person from the effect of changing temperature, affords a free use of the limbs and all parts of the body; and be of such materials as are suited to the condition, age and purse of the owner. When these requirements are met, then the style, color and ornamentation should be such as will tend most to adorn the person and such as will be suitable for the business in which she is engaged, and the station in which she moves. Do we mistake in stating what is becoming and suitable in the above statements? If so, perhaps dame Fashion is right, and thin sleeves, thin shoes, tight lacing, garments not suspended from the shoulders, the ridiculous dressing of the hair, panniers, bustles, trailing skirts, the elaborate display of ruffles, scores of buttons, yards of trimmings and profusions of winders, are all calculated to bless and beautify the person of woman. Fashion's decrees may be inexorable, but her dictates are not always sensible. To prove that the present style of dress is extravagant, needs little argument. Obtain the prices of common fabrics. Ascertain the amount of cloth required for a "suit" from Harper's Bazar. Learn the amount of trimming and the days required by the dressmaker to complete the work. See how much of the material is foreign and durable. Add the cost of lace, velvet, jewelry and the watch. Know that another year will consign to oblivion nearly all that this year has elaborated. O man, decide quickly, whether it shall be pistol or bankruptcy! If there is no need of dress reform for the women of the land, let them tell us why; and if there is need of it, why will they not be as ready to inaugurate a movement in this direction as in other worthy objects.

The letters and statements published below will explain themselves. We addressed our letter dated February 16th, to Mr. Tinkham, hoping to receive an answer which would be a complete denial of the reports then in circulation; but the reply was such as to put the writer in a bad position before the public, as we thought, and we withheld the publication. We did this believing that Mr. Tinkham had not intended to act dishonorably in the course he pursued, although it seemed to have been most unwise. But Mr. Tinkham has seen fit to publish in the *Express* the same statement that he makes to us in the letter below, and we are willing the whole matter should be made public if he is. His statement leaves out an important fact in regard to the matter, viz: that he was to receive a compensation for introducing liquors, and so conflicts with reports made in this town, that Mr. Robinson gives the public the statement below, which is corroborated by the statements of others.

MR. EDITOR:—
Last May, I, in company with the agent of a New York liquor firm, went to the house of S. S. Tinkham, the County Commissioner for Orleans County. I was, while there, a witness to a certain contract between said agent and said Tinkham to introduce liquor into Orleans County. This contract was drawn up by the liquor agent, signed by Mr. Tinkham as County Commissioner in his official capacity, and by the agent. Both Mr. Tinkham and said agent received a copy of said contract, upon each of which my name appears as a witness.

(Signed), W. I. ROBINSON.

BARTON, FEB. 16, 1874.
S. S. TINKHAM, Esq., Sir: It is reported here, as it was at the County Temperance Convention, that during the last year you made an agreement with a certain liquor firm that you would advise your agents to buy their liquors of that firm, and further that you were to receive a certain per cent. on the liquors sold to these agents by that firm. Will you have the kindness to write informing me whether the above is true or not. If not true, it is just that you know what the reports are, that you may deny the charges. An immediate answer will oblige Yours Truly, G. H. BLAKE.

BROWNINGTON, Feb. 21, 1874.
MR. BLAKE, Dear Sir: Received your letter last evening. In reply to your enquiry would say: I was called upon last May by a runner for a N. Y. liquor house, who wished to have Orleans County agents give said house a trial. He had specimens of liquor with him, that were pronounced by those I think good judges, better than we usually get; and as I was in favor of pure liquors, regardless of cost, I told him I would recommend Orleans County agents to give said house a trial; and have done so to some extent, but have not ordered any liquor from any house, nor received any money for any liquors sold in the County. And would say at this time, that I would be very glad to have the sales of liquors by some agents greatly diminished; and hope that temperance principles may so prevail, that this end may be accomplished. Respectfully Yours, S. S. TINKHAM.

A singular instance of scepticism is recorded in the case of the man who remarked that the Bible was "too good to be true."

MORE RAGS FOR CURRENCY.

The two houses of congress have voted on the financial question, and will permit the permanent use of the \$44,000,000 reserve, virtually adding this amount to the volume of our currency. The East stood firm against the measure and Vermont through Senator Morrill and her whole delegation except Edmunds who is absent on account of sickness, opposed the measure vigorously. We look upon the increase of currency as a great mistake, but we are in this section of the country as well prepared to endure the evils of inflation, as they are in the West and South, and if they can risk the consequences, we can. Gold stocks, grain, in fact, everything will be higher, reckoned by the currency standard; but the uncertainties of trade and business are increased, and we are to stand before the world as a nation which fails to redeem its pledges still longer.

The President is said to be opposed to inflation, and may refuse to sign the bill, when it is presented for his signature.

NEW PAPER AT BURLINGTON.

The Burlington *Clipper* is the name of a new paper just started at Burlington, by C. S. Kinsley & Co., the first number of which is received. It is a large and very handsomely gotten up sheet. We copy its salutatory.

With the first issue of the *Clipper* it will be expected that we plainly define our position. To meet that expectation we say but few words. The *Burlington Clipper* will espouse the cause of no political party, creed, or corporation, and will therefore stand in fear of no party whip, or in expectation of party favors. It will be the "organ" of the publishers, and will be published for the mutual benefit of the public and the proprietors. We propose to tell the truth unflinchingly, and uphold the right, as we understand it—propose to be independent of everything and neutral in nothing. If we make mistakes we will acknowledge them; if we meet with opposition in the pursuance of a right course, we shall endeavor to advocate our cause with all justifiable means and advantages. To the public we propose to give a newspaper which will rank as first-class, and to support. This will be able and willing to support. This is all we have to say for the present, and it's enough.

STATE OF VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION.

I hereby appoint Friday, the third day of April next, as a day of Fasting and Prayer; and I recommend the people of this State on that day to abstain from their accustomed business and pleasures, and to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in prayer for the success of the cause of temperance, and for the continuance of His blessings to this State and to the Nation, for the sake and in the name of Jesus Christ.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Woodstock, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874.

JULIUS CONVERSE, Governor.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The special meeting of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which was held the other day for the purpose of considering the Centennial bill, and the postponement of the matter for one week "at the request of the friends of the measure," looks very much as if the lately declared policy of Congress was about to be reversed and the back track taken. Not ten days since, it was asserted that the committee was almost unanimously opposed both to the international feature and to making any appropriation for carrying out the proposed plan of the exhibition. Now, we are assured that it is "generally understood that a majority of the committee are in favor of both." The reason for this sudden conversion of the members of the committee is set down to the alleged fact that they have been examining old acts of Congress, and overhauling precedents generally, and have come to the conclusion that things have gone too far toward an international exhibition to admit of either stopping or going back. They cite the fact that Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Mexico, Switzerland, Ecuador and the Argentine Republic have already accepted the polite invitation of the managers of the affair, and that Commissioners have been appointed by their representatives during the term of the exhibition.

These facts give managers an opportunity to ask, "Will the paltry excuse that the Government of the United States cannot afford to expend \$3,000,000 in the next two years be a satisfactory argument to such foreign nations as have already been led to accept this invitation?" This is the exact way in which they put it, and the portentous conundrum meets the Congressman at every turn. He cannot escape it. Never before was Philadelphia so fully and persistently represented at the national capital as now, and never were Philadelphians more in earnest. In spite of the common sense of the thing, in spite of the plain and definitive acts of Congress relative to the matter, in spite of argument and reason and fact, they seem determined to have their own way in the matter, and, as we said before, they very probably will. They have played their game shrewdly from the first. Acquiring in the stipulation contained in their charter that no appropriation from the National Government should be asked for or granted, they proceeded in a manner which showed that, in reality, their chief reliance was upon such an appropriation. Without waiting to have the question settled as to whether the affair should be national or international, invitations were sent, broadcast, through Europe, Asia and America, and the Government compromised by the first acceptance. All this was foreseen. With the honor of the country at stake, they felt that any concession might be

wrung from the Government. Matters have taken their course, and we are where we are.

Let us not be understood as decrying the idea of the Centennial. We believe in it and have advocated it from the very inception of the idea; but it has been as a national affair, and one whose expenses should be paid by the voluntary donations of States and individuals, and not by any drain upon the National Treasury. Were the occasion anything different from what it is, the objections to the international feature would vanish at once. But it is national in every sense; the birthday of our republic; the anniversary of the foundation of a form of government against which every foreign nation set its face; a day to commemorate the victory of republican over kingly rule. It is an affair with which no foreign Government can sympathize; one which is American in every sense, and which should no more be participated in by outsiders than the affairs of our Congress. Possibly our Philadelphia friends do not look at it in that light. The prevailing argument seems to be that the visitors from abroad will bring a large amount of money into the country, and spend it freely. Should Congress pass the Centennial bill, it is more than likely that such will be the case. But we have never accepted that as a stand-point from which to regard the subject. It is a good thing to make money, but not when it is at the expense of everything else—a truth which we with our Philadelphia brethren had learned a year since.—*Boston Globe*.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—For the faithful presentation of old and new truths in a pleasant form, we must commend this veteran monthly. The April number blossoms with an attractive variety. We have in it a Portrait and Sketch of Mr. Cleveland Abbe, of the Signal Bureau, universally known as "Probabilities"; an Analytical Paper on the Causes of Vice and Crime, with some practical hints toward their remedy; A Sketch of the eminent Authoress, Madame Schwartz, and a fine Portrait; Heads, Hats and Character, which off some of the people we meet, both in its text and illustrations; in Physiology of the Sexes, a writer takes Mr. Spencer to task for some narrow views of "the sex"; New Englanders will be pleased doubtless, to read something about their favorite railroad man, Mr. James Parker; besides, we have something humorous, in My Impressions of Names, and Stolen Glimpses, and much that is agreeably instructing in Our Evergreen Trees; Press Notices; Anybody can do it, and much that everybody should read in Was He Born So? Vitality and Chemistry. Commercial Obstructions, Agricultural Hints, etc., Terms \$3.00 a year. 30 cents a number. Address, S. R. WELLS, New York.

During the past week, the friends of Dawes, Hoar, Adams and a few others, have been voting for each of these gentlemen for U. S. Senator, in the joint Assembly in Massachusetts. Dawes leads, having at the last and fifth ballot, 94 votes. Hoar follows with 78 votes; while Curtis, democrat, has 74; Adams, 15. Number of votes necessary for choice, 137. So there is a dead lock, and will continue to be until the republicans are united on a candidate. Dawes and Hoar are men of great legislative experience and men of eminent ability. Either would do honor to the position, and it will be unfortunate if they are both dropped for a new, compromise candidate. The democrats will doubtless turn in and vote for Adams, if there is any show of electing him, for he is nearer a democrat than anything else, and is, perhaps, the second choice of that party.

BRADFORD, Vt., March 25. C. P. Wright, the teller of Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Company, absconded last night, taking with him all the available funds of the bank. An investigation of the bank and accounts is now going on, but it is thought the bank will not suffer great loss.

Young Wright, who stole the funds from the Bradford Savings' bank a few days since and absconded, was pursued and arrested at Potsdam Junction, N. Y. After being locked into a room, he undertook to destroy and conceal the stolen money, but was detected in the act. After this he procured, or had on his person, morphine, with which to take his own life. He took too much and it did not kill him. He then undertook to kill himself, but did not succeed. He has been brought back for trial.

Vigorous measures have been adopted to relieve the millions in India who are in danger of starvation. Relief committees have been formed; rice is being sent into the famine districts at the rate of fifteen hundred tons daily. At Calcutta, \$75,000 were subscribed in two days for the suffering people, and in England a generous response has been made to the call for help.

RECEIPTS AGAINST MELANCHOLY.—I once gave a lady two and twenty receipts against melancholy. One was a bright fire; another, to remember all the pleasant things said to her; another, to keep a box of sugar-plums on the mantel-piece, and a kettle simmering on the hob. I thought these were trifling at the moment, but have in after life discovered how true it is that these little pleasures often banish melancholy better than higher and more exalted objects; and that no means ought to be thought too trifling which can oppose it in ourselves or in others.

The Governor of Maine has appointed April 16th as Fast day.

State News.

Lamoille county has no candidate for Governor.

The price of butter at St. Albans on Tuesday, ranged from 35 to 40 cents.

Senator Morrill of this State, will deliver one of the eulogies on Senator Sumner, in the Senate.

Congressmen Hendee, Poland and Willard voted against the inflation bill, which passed the House on Monday.

Brattleboro boasts a man who has not failed to attend church and the Sabbath school a Sunday for 53 years except when sick.

The McIntire's Falls Lumber Co. have got in about twenty-six millions of lumber the present season. About half of this will be sent down the river to the mill at Northampton, and the rest will be cut up at their mill at the Falls.

Wednesday last week, Arthur, son of Henry Jackson of Orange, 14 years old, was thrown from a colt which he was riding to water, and his skull broken by striking on a stone. He lived a little more than seven hours after the accident.

The body of Jacob Decker of Swanton, has not been found. He has been missing since the 2d inst., and no doubts are entertained but that he is dead. Still there is some mystery connected with it. He was a soldier, serving in the Seventh Vermont Regiment and a pensioner.

Wednesday last week, as Mrs. Loren Foss and son of Hardwick, were driving through Greensboro, their sleigh struck a stone in the road, which caused the horse to run, throwing them both from the sleigh, slightly injuring both, and completely demolishing the sleigh.

What manufacturing does for a place, is illustrated by the village of Winooski. The Woolen Company there, probably the largest in the State, and one of the most successful establishments in New England, gives employment to about six hundred persons. The cotton mill, since it has been greatly enlarged, is giving employment to about 150 persons.

A team in which was about twelve hundred pounds of nitro glycerine, after crossing Lake Champlain recently, took the road again. At a point where the road had been washed, the wagon tipped over the bluff. All hands about the wagon precipitately fled, and the horses escaped by breaking the king bolt, but there was no explosion, the article having been so well guarded.

Tuesday last week, Morrison Hicks of Barnumville, went to the home of Alden Wright, and after a little conversation, took a revolver from a trunk, deliberately pointed it at Mr. Hicks and fired. The ball just grazed the shoulder of Hicks, when he succeeded in obtaining the revolver and making his escape. Mr. Wright is supposed to have been insane.

Early last Saturday morning, Edgar Merrill of Reading, discovered his house to be on fire, and went to a neighbor's for assistance. When he returned, the house was enveloped in flames, and it was with difficulty that Mrs. Merrill and her children were rescued, their escape from death being very narrow. But very little of the contents of the house was saved. The property was insured.

The Journal of Temperance, published at Windsor in 1852, contains correspondence that passes between a young man of Brookfield, who was about to open a liquor store, and 96 young women, who had banded themselves together against the rum traffic. They appealed to him to give up his purpose, and he consented and joined their temperance society; and the Journal adds, "No merchant in that town now deals in the drink of drunkards."

A woman, who had been forbidden by Father Crane to enter the Catholic church at Swanton, disobeyed on Sunday week, whereupon the father ordered all the rest of the congregation to leave the house, and told them not to lay hands upon her; but a brave Irishman seized her and after a severe struggle, in which he lost a good part of a heavy set of whiskers, threw her into the yard, and over the fence into the street. The woman was hired to enter the church by some of its enemies.

When Burgoyne's army was attempting to invade Vermont, the wife of Andrew Hawley, well known in Arlington as "Aunt Ann," was surprised by a party of British under Captain Ormsbee, while filling her oven for baking. Two soldiers were detailed to wait till the bread was baked, and then bring it away. "Aunt Ann" ordered the two soldiers to go after their business, and with a broomstick drove them from the premises. In their retreat one of the cowards discharged his musket at the brave woman, the bullet passing just over her head.

Norton's pottery at Bennington, was burned Monday morning, having caught fire where the beams supporting the roof were on the walls of the kiln. A furious westerly wind prevailed and this swept the flames onward into the inside of the building, and the entire loss is estimated at \$25,000. The total loss is about \$25,000. The insurance is only \$5,000, and that on the share of the senior partner, E. Norton. The firm employed between fifteen and twenty men. Three new kilns were built last year at a large expense, and everything was in fine order at the time of the fire.

Wheelock can boast of the meanest man (I) from that town came to Lyndonville and invited a young lady to accompany him to a social hop at the town hall, Wheelock. She consented and went to 'hop' with him. The next morning the young gentleman's horse was sick—so he said, and it would cost less to send the young lady home by stage than to hire a team, and he did so. When the young lady arrived at Lyndonville she was somewhat surprised to learn that her fare was unpaid. She paid it without a murmur, doubtless thinking her lesson was cheaply learned.

We are authorized to state that there will be a foot race on this village on Saturday afternoon, April 11th, at half past two. The purse will consist of \$10 and entry fees added, which will make something like \$15 or \$20. The entrance fee is 50 cents, which sum must be deposited by every contestant previous to 12 o'clock on the day of the race. The money will be divided into three parts, so that the man who almost gets to the end first, but falls a trifle short, will receive second money. The distance to be run is about one-third of a mile. This purse is open to everybody who can raise 50 cents, and feels just like running. There will be no post-poneement on account of heavy track. Here is a chance for the long-legged boys to show their dexterity.—*Danville Star*.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Poor Vanderbilt. He only controls a hundred million dollars.

The Irish Nationalist, a San Francisco paper, was printed in green, St. Patrick's day.

The Minnesota tinner are holding competitions. One of them can make a dozen six quart pans in thirty-three minutes.

Lee county, Iowa, has decided that "celery" is a useless thing, and has abolished it from the schools.

The Bald Mountain eruption is declared a hoax by a Charlotte N. C. despatch. Since a slight earthquake of January 1st all has been quiet.

How heroic that declaration of Brigham Young, that "if necessary to the building up of the kingdom, I could bury all my wives without a sigh or a tear."

Poor old Santa Anna, the Mexican wandering Jew, has made his way back to his native land. He can't die, so he wants a pension or the restoration of his confiscated property.

The Massachusetts Legislature talks of a law prohibiting the catching of trout less than three inches in length. When anglers feel a bite, will they have to wait in and measure the trout before they land him?

The standing walnut trees on a half section of land in Miami, Ind., sold for seventeen thousand dollars. Twenty years ago these trees were the greatest incumbrance the settlers had.

When the ladies of Tullahoma, Tenn., began singing in front of a liquor store, the bartender set out a bottle with a fuse attached and lighted it. Fearing it might be powder or Jersey whiskey the ladies retreated.

Says the Milwaukee Sentinel: An old Milwaukee hummer, when he read that the women were emptying barrels of whiskey into gutters pathetically exclaimed, "What happiness to be an Ohio gutter!"

Governor Woodson of Missouri has sent a message to the Legislature, calling attention to the fact that a band of outlaws exists in that State, who rob and murder with impunity; that he has no adequate power or means to bring the desperadoes to justice, and asking that proper legislation be had at once.

The new Governor of Florida, made such by the death of Governor Hart, is Marcus L. Stearns, a young man from Oxford County, Me., who left college, a dozen years ago, to go into a Maine regiment, earned a commission, and since the war has been prominent in Florida politics.

Who hath we? inquires the Brooklyn Argus. Well there's a compositor on this paper who lives next door to an old maid with five parrots, and a familiar bass drum, harp and a fiddle live across the way. Do you refer to him?—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Iowa State Register, a few days ago, to perpetrate a neat joke, published an account of the finding of immense deposit of proto-oxide of hydrogen on the banks of the river near that city. Several wise journals "bit," not knowing that proto-oxide of hydrogen, being interpreted, meant ice.

The Elizabeth, Ky., Sentinel of a recent date says: "Born, to the wife of John Stewart, near Noylson, on the 30th ult., two sons. This is the third set of twins born to Mr. Stewart, and is distinguished by his peculiarly fortunate. They say he is doing as well as could be expected."

The woods of Florida are white with the snowy flowers of the dogwood, the borders of the swamps golden with the yellow jessamine, and the farm houses beneath a bed of peach and plum blossoms, while the warm air is burdened with the fragrance.

How much better it would have been to have shaken hands and allowed it was all a mistake, said a Detroit Judge. "Then the lion and the lamb would have lain down together, and white-robed peace would have fanned you with her wings and elevated you with her smiles of approbation. But no; you went to clawing and biting and rolling in the mud, and here you are. It's all apiece."

A man giving his name as George Shaw, formerly of Fort Ann, N. Y., but who has for the past few weeks been stopping in East Wallingford in company with a woman whom he called his wife, came to town on Thursday night. He is now in jail under \$12,000 bonds on a charge of bigamy, on evidence from his former residence that he had a wife and family living there.

The following is an estimate of the loss by fire in New England during the month of February: Vermont, \$35,000; Massachusetts, \$278,320; Rhode Island, \$624,400; Connecticut, \$79,500; Maine, \$19,809; New Hampshire, \$9,030; total, \$1,046,050. The loss in Massachusetts alone during the month of January 1874, was \$1,408,425.

It is said that "Neal & Pray," was the title of a house in New England, of which both members were anything but religiously inclined. "Robb and Steele" were noted for their honorable character—quite as much so as "Wright & Justice," who were their neighbors. "U. Ketchum & I. Cheatum" also a well known incongruity, while the name of that western firm, "Grinn & Barrett" has been famous for years.

A temperance society in San Francisco arrays itself against the habit of saying, "What'll you have?" "Come, let's take a drink," or anything of that kind. The members do not approve of total abstinence; they only solemnly pledge themselves not to pay for any other man's drink, nor to drink at a bar with anybody. The society is serious in its intentions, believes in the conviviality of bar-rooms is the cause of most intemperance, and has a membership of standing and influence.

The danger of the woman's temperance movement in Chicago being lured off upon side issues is pointed out by the Tribune of that city. To attract of mince pies because they contain cider or brandy, which is indispensable to make and keep them palatable, would be manifestly absurd. So, also, of assaults on tobacco, which would provoke life, the tea-pot, the cologne bottle and the camphor bottle. The proposition to abolish the use of wine at the sacrament is even more objectionable, if not sacrilegious. These side issues are in danger of distracting attention from the main object of the temperance crusade. What is wanted, concludes the Tribune, is a concentration of effort against strong drink not against mince pies, tobacco, the camphor bottle or the cologne bottle. This one issue alone will require all their energies.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT WOMEN'S.



DR. FLINT'S QUAKER BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are composed of choice roots, herbs, and barks, among which are Gentian, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Juniper, and other berries, and are so prepared as to retain all their medicinal qualities. They invariably cure or greatly relieve the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague, Cold Chills, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Piles, Kidney Diseases, Female Difficulties, Lassitude, Low Spirits, General Debility, and, in fact, everything caused by an impure state of the blood or deranged condition of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys. The aged find in the Quaker Bitters a gentle, soothing stimulant, so desirable in their declining years. No one can remain long unwell (unless afflicted with an incurable disease) after taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.

Prepared by Dr. H. S. Flint & Co. At their Great Medical Depot, PROVIDENCE, R. I. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

I GET MY BOOTS MADE AT



NEW Boot & Shoe Shop!

C. F. DAVIS

Has opened a shop at Barton, in Twombly's building, where will be kept on hand a large stock of

Men and Boys Boots of My Own Make.

Also the same made to order from the best selected stock, and

WARRANTED TO FIT & GIVE SATISFACTION.

Gent's Fine Sewed Calf, Alligator and Dress Boots a Specialty. No Ladies' or Children's work made, except

Woman's Calf-Skin Lace Boots!

All kinds of

BOOTS & SHOES REPAIRED

Promptly and Neat,

INCLUDING RUBBER BOOTS, so difficult to repair making them. I know just how to repair them.

N. B. Experience has convinced me that it is better for both purchaser and dealer to "pay as you go." He can afford to sell goods less per cent. cheaper for ready sale. Hoping to see old friends and make new ones, and merit their patronage, I remain, Respectfully,

C. F. Davis.

EVERYBODY IN THE WORLD

ought to see to the importance of having their pictures taken while in health, to be distributed among their friends, for unless they do they

WILL BE SICK ABED

and die, for there are so many diseases produced in these days that they may reasonably expect

BEFORE NEXT SUMMER

some of them will be so sick and weak they had almost died to it while in health.

UNLESS THEY TAKE SOME

precautionary measure they will be sure to regret it. Do not wear your

OLD BOOTS AND SHOES

In damp, wet weather, for what is more annoying than a pair of leaky boots or shoes in damp, misty weather? It is sure to

PUT THEM IN A PICKLE

that attempt it, you will find yourselves sick and the doctor will have to be called and he will make you

TAKE A DOSE DAILY

(which may cure or may not). On these accounts urge all to make no delay, but make haste and get WEBSER'S PHOTOGRAPH BOOKS and have your pictures made at once. You will find a large assortment of Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Picture Frames, Brackets, Glass of all sizes, and everything you want in my line of business at the lowest cash